To the Unemployed and the Benevolent. In view of the present want of employment, and consequent distress, among many worthy labor-ing people of this city, we have determined, during nuance, to open our columns to appeals for ment, and to offers of employment, on easier

Advertising interests of a newspaper.

We propose, for the present, to admit advertiseting to employment, at ONE SHILLING for ONE LINE, endeavoring so to arrange and clasgify them as to express all that is really necessary, in

terms than are understood to be consistent with the

most cases, within a single line.

All who can contrive to offer any kind of employ ment, will thus be encouraged to make the chance known to those and they are many who would be glad of the smallest measure of relief.

Even for a very unimportant job, a shilling can well be afforded, when it will bring to the door the very applicants who most need it and will be most willing to do it satisfactorily.

It usually happens that when persons apply for employment, one is puzzled to think of anything for them fust now; and on the other hand, as soon as we have some little job we could give out, we remember the sad entreaty of some fellow-creature with regret and the wish that we knew where to find

When employment is scanty, it is the more important to bring out all there is of it, and to diffuse it as much as possible among the most needy.

Many, in a time like this, will feel it both a duty

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by giving out work which they are accustomed to do ves, or by having something done which they can afford but do not strictly need. It is evident that by offering it in the Sun, they will give it at once to the most needy and the most willing to work. We would earnestly recommend housekeepers to employ all the extra help they can afford at this time.
If they have the means, let them spare a little for the truest charity-liberal employment of the needy-and

so ease their own labors, it may be, or make it a litthe easier on washing days, for instance, to their regular domestics. A shilling line in the Sun will save all trouble in looking for servants, and bring the very ones who are themselves looking anxiously for employment.

Benevolent persons will often find that the best as-

sistance they can render will be, to pay for a few shilling insertions of the case in the Sun. On the other hand, the Unemployed will be enabled

by the accommodation we offer, to make known their wants and willingness, and attract the notice both of benevolence and self-interest. Employers will soon be increasing their force, and the use of this chean facility, it is hoped, will do much to bring both classes together, and to equalize the diffusion of re-

This ungracious pet of the Union, who ower her existence as a state to the United States money that bought her, and all her prosperity to the favoritism of national legislation, has also tumbled over the precipice of secession, under the malign control of her traitor office-holders. The act is as ridiculously impotent, as it is ridicujously suicidal and flagitiously ungrateful. For Louisiana to assume that control of her ports and navigable waters, which is the first attribute of an independent state, is about as silly as Mayor Wood's proposal for the city of New York to take possession of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. It will amount to nothing. The West will take care of the robbers who are just now riding Louisiana off like a stolen horse, and will do it without asking anybody's leave.

There is probably no move in the whole secession game that will help more to "play it out," than the impotent assumption of national independence by Louisiana. The repeal of the sugar duties alone would reduce her at once to beggary and despair. The fever must run its delirlous course Let the Union stand firm and quiet, and the only difficulty will soon be to find an excuse for the misguided states to retrace their steps, and a convenient coating to enable them to swallow their proud and bitter words.

Kentucky for the Union.

must cheer the heart of every lover of hi country to know that the noble State of Kentucky adheres firmly to the Union and the Constitution in the present crisis. The conspirators against their country and its Government have from her allegiance. They hoped, when they had succeeded in disrupting the Democratic party, and made John C. BELLERINGHOEE as their candidate for the Presidency, that the choice of a Kentuckian as their standard-bearer would draw to them a state which had often rose responsive to the patriotic eloquence of its great citizen, the glorious HENRY CLAY.

But though the voice of CLAY is stilled his epirit and his patriotism live in the hearts of the brave people of Kentucky, and they have in the faithful CRITTENDEN an honest expenent of their attachment to the Union which their fathers formed, and intended to endure as long as the race itself. But the Kentuckians are also speaking for themselves through their leading journals and their representatives in their State Legislature, in opposition to the wild and unreasoning conduct of the secessionists. If our reports of the last few days be correct, disunion will be beaten down in Kentucky and the flur of our Union float in triumph in every part of the state.

Let Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri stand true to the Union, and its grand foundations will be preserved and it will co tinue to be, as it has been, a blessing a glory and a sure protection to all who live or seek shelter under its aegis.

Robbery of U. S. Arms in Texas.

In reference to the report that a large lot of United States guns and stores, on board the steamship State of Texas, had been seized at Galveston on the 16th inst., we have been furnished the following extract from a letter received in this city from a gentleman of Galweston: -GALVESTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIE -Yesterday the 16th inst., one of ou rifle companies boarded the steamship State of Texa-just arrived from New Orleans, and removed fort packages of United States goods—supposed to con-tain fire arms. The goods were on the route to San Antonio for the army at that point. The packages were conveyed to headquarters of the company, and after the steamer left were opened, when it was found they contained nothing but eaddles and bridles for a company of dragoons.

The United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans, has been seized by the state forces under Captain BRAFFORD, and the Collector was required to remove the 216 invalids there, immediately. The pretence for this cruel and inhuman outrage was that the quarters were wanted for state military pur-

Poses.

The Brooklyn having been quietly sent off to Fort Pickens, Pensacola, with two artillery companies from fortress Monroe, the agents of treason in Washington have of course telegraphed to Pensacola to anticipate ments by an immediate capture of the fort if pessible. We may expect to hear of a bloody collision, if not of another infamous surrender, a

Ten thousand copies of CLEMENS' patriotic speech have been taken for circulation in Maryland, and seventy-five thousand in other parts of the South. More than one hundred thousand copies have been Maison, of Tennessee, has made a strong Union pesch, in the vein of CLEMENS, MILLISON and ETHS

The militia of the District of Columbia are actively drilling frequently under the direction of officers of the regular army. Gen. Scorr, unquestionably best understands the aspect of the plot, and continues to augument the military force at this point.

FROM THE BAHAMAS .- The steam or Karnka brings Nameu dates of the 19th inst. There is no ortance. The schooner Orianna, from Metanizas, had been ashore on Blackwood's Bush Reaf, but got off with the assistance of wreckers, to whom was paid \$5,000 salvage.

Measurers.—A gentleman, says the Memphis Bulletin, who has lately travelled through Mississippi, and who possesses means of ascertaining public sentiment, gives it as his opinion that the state of the public sentiment, in that state on the state of the come back into the Union, provid

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE STAGARAGE MAJES.

Great Britnip

THE CANADA EXTRADATION CASE-A Memo tal to the Puke of Newcassie, on the subject of the xtradition of Jona Axonasov, under the Ashburton Treaty, has been extensively signed. The committee of the British and Foreign Antiavery Society have taken the requisite steps to stavery Secrety have useen and required steps to ob-ating by a west of hadrons corpuse, the transistence of the case to the Court of Queen's Bench in Sugiand. The proceeding is a very unusual man, but there as-sts a precedent for it, in the case of the "Queen ". Lass," which was decided in Svoros the defendants.

France. on him several pieces of gold, but on being searched some time after, they were found to have disappeared, and it is supposed that he threw them out of the wirelow of the prison into the Rhime.

The Progres, of the Haute Marne, states that the melting of the snow, followed by heavy rain, had caused unusual floods in that department. All the rivers have overflowed their banks, and the valleys are converted into immense lakes. The railway from 8t. D riter to Gray, is inundated between Joinville and Crevillion. An aqueduct was destroyed between Chevillion and Eurville, by the force of the waters. An ounibus service for travellers by the railway, has been organized between Joinville and Eurville. The Eche de Vesone speaks of serious damage caused by the inundations in the neighborhood of Perignex.

A successful trial has been made between Paris and Amiens, of a new telegraphic apparatus, which transmits messages textually, and which reproduces, line for line, the handwriting of the person who forwards the despatch.

Italy.

King Yiczon Emanuella, on passing through Milan, and a pleasure to make employment for the destitute,

King Victor Emances, on passing through Milan, received a deputation from the Municipal Junts, who presented him with an address of congratulation, in which hopes were also expressed in favor of the Ralians who are still in bendage. His Mujesty graciouslians who are still in bendage. His Majesty graciously replied that he was happy to have an opportunity of expressing his affection for Lombardy and her soldiers, who had proved themselves to be quite as brave as his Piedmontese veterant; he added that he trusted a manifizing Government would soon heal the soree caused by a bad system in the Neapolitan States. "Our future," said his Majesty, in conclusion, "is entrusted to our own wisdom; now we have become a great nation, we may display resolution without endangering our welfare."

A letter from Turin of the 6th says:—

For some days past a Council of Ministers, under the presidentship of the king, has assembled every morning. Today, I am assured, there was something like a ministerial crisis; Count Cavorn and all the ministers with him are said to have tendered their resignations to his Majesty. Under the serious

all the ministers with him are said to have tendered their resignations to his Majesty. Unler the serious circumstances in which Italy is now placed, the res-ignation of Count Cavoun would be regarded as the prejude to a general catastrophe, and as a kind of public calamity, particularly in the northern prov-inces, and therefore the resignation has not been ac-cepted. I have today seen a list written by Gam-natus himself, recompanily a plant followed. cepted. I have today seen a list written by Gambald himself, recommending about fifty candidates for the next elections. All are classified by provinces with much care and method. I am not at liberty to give you this last at present, as no decision has yet been come to on the question of its publicity. The list contains, as you may readily imagine, the names of all those who aided Gambald in his work. Brau is at the head of it. I do not find the name of Pogno, but, as a set-off, I see that of Scialoua, now a councillor at Naples, and an ultra-Ministerialist. Garanalan has sent a letter to the Association of Genesse Workmen, in reply to the address sent to him by them, in which they begged him to accept the honorary precidentship of their society. He thanks them for the honor, which he readily accepts.

THE EX-DUKE OF MODENA REDITIONS.—General Saccozi, commander of the little body of troops still in the service of the ex-Duke of Modena, has published at Baseano the following order of the day:—Brave Soldiers, I am charged by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Alburar to amounce to you good news. You are destined to form the vanguard of the army which is shortly to enter on a campaign. It is for that purpose that arms of precision will be delivered to you today, and his Imperial Highness has no doult that you will be worthy to bear them, and that you will know how to use them for re-entering your country."

The Moniteur, in its bulletin, states that negotiations for an armistice at Gacta, have remained with-

Spain.

Russin. A RUSSIAN MORTARA CASE A St. Petersburgh

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUR.

Political Intelligence. XXXVIth CONGRESS Second Semion.

House of Representatives.

Mr Grow, (Pa...) offered a resolution that the sect committee of five a pointed on the 7th instant inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the Unit of States exists in the District of Columbia, and if so, whether any officer or employee of the city of Washington, or officer or employee of the federal government, in the executive or judicial departments thereof.

government, in the executive or judicial departments thereof.

Mr. Burshtt, (Ky...) I desire to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot any such investigation. It is a reflection on the city of Washington and the fad religonarment and ought not to be entertained unless the gentlemen from Ponnsylvania states on his responsibility there is such a conspiracy. I don't believe any purpose is contemplated by the citizens of this District or the adjoining states, making any foray or raid on this city, or interfering with the peaceful imaguration of the President of the gentleman's choice.

It does not seem to me right and proper that such statement should be made by the gentleman's choice.

It does not seem to me right and proper that such statement should be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriotism and faithfulness of the people of the District to the Federal Government. A more miserable, contemptible mode of engendering bad feeling and making excitement worse than there is now, cou'd not be introduced.

Mr. Grow. I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. Cox (Ohio.) Is the debate in order?

Mr. Grow. I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. Cox (Ohio.) Is the debate in order?

The Speaker. I did not understand the gentleman from Kentucky as objecting to the resolution. If he did the debate is not in order.

Mr. Brancu (N. C.)—I will object to the resolution until I see the chairman of the select committee (Mr. Howard, of Mich.) in his sest.

Mr. Grow—I spoke to the chairman yesterday, and it met with his sanction. I have reason to believe there was such a design entertained by some persons in the employment of the government. To what extent it has gone I don't know. For that reason I offered the resolution. If gentlemen on the other side don't want to invest gate the subject, they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. Burnert—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation,

can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. BURNETT—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation, he shall have an investigation as thorough as he desires. Therefore there was no necessity for the remark that objection would afford evidence of the existence of a conspiracy.

Mr. GROW—I demand the previous question, Mr. MAYARN, (Tenn.,) I claim the right to say a word personal to myself.

Mr. GROW—I ought to have said the gentleman from Tennessee yesterday afternoon objected to the rasolution because of the fewness of the members than present.

The Speaker—The question is now on the adoption

The Speaker—The question is now on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Kunker (Mil.,) I object to the resolution.

Cries from the Républican side, "too late."

Mr. Kunker—I announced my intention to object to it long since, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania induged in some remarks reflecting on this side of the House, and as he desires some one to take the reprosibility of objecting to this miserable imposition or reflection on the people of Maryland, there is one here to object, and I am he.

Mr. Grow—I called the previous question.

Mr. Brance—I said I would object until the Chair—

pap came in. 1 t I have made been informed that the non-carrier in 1-3 I have since been informed as an inconsistion was agreeable to him.

Mr. Kunkan.... I have my rights on this floor, and it cannot arbitrarily be taken from me, by any man. I have a right to object to the resolution under the rule, as soon as I could get the recognition of the Florakor. I will never redinquish my rights. I repeat my objection.

The Speaker said he would not attempt to deprive the gradients of any right, but the gentleman from

no gentleman of any right, but the gentleman from ramaylvania demanded the previous question before he gentleman from Maryland was recognized by the

Mr. Kunksu.—I was on the floor. The Speaker—But the gentleman was not recog-Mr. Kunkst. I am aware that the gentleman who

y time.

In from the Republican side to order.

Chalse (N. C.) wanted to offer an amendment.

GROW. I have demanded the previous ques-

Mr. Chaigs, unid much confusion, indicated his unundment, that the Committee further inquire by what authority troops were stationed on the southern side of the Capitol. Was it to control the proceed-ings here it the point of the bayonet and the mouth

ings here at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of cancon?

The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Thomas, (Tenn.) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, in response to the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, concluding with the following:
Whenever the authorities of the latter state send a military force to the Bouth for purposes of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite wift the Bouth to resist such invasion at all hazards.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning with his objections, the bill

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning with his objections, the bill for the relief of Hocamar & Legorett. Among other things the President says, the bill which was passed at the last session, but which he had not time to examine before the adjournment, appropriated \$40,000, and that the bill now vetoed appropriated twenty-thousand additional, or \$50,516. The bill involves impertant principles, which, if recognized, will take large sums out of the Treasury.

Mr. Burstert (Ky.) advocated the bill. He did not care how match was required for the payment of the claim, if it was right.

Mr. Aller (Mass.) said this bill was in relation to mail service, and no subject ever excited more discussion or investigation than this one.

The voto was a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President, though the President had exercised an unquestioned constitutional right, if he thought the bill was wrong. But there were strong legal claims for the amount proposed to be appropri-

legal claims for the amount proposed to be appropri-ated. The veto should not be sustained. Mr. Branon (N. C.) sustained the President in

thus performing his duty.

Mr. CRAM (Mo.) and other gentlemen made re marks on the subject.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was negatived by a vote of S1 against 67—not two-thirds, as required by the Constitution in such

two-thirds, as required by the Constitution in such cases.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) next spoke. He set out by declaring that we are in the midst of revolution He traced the history of the slavery agitation, which commenced at the time Missouri was admitted into the Union, and referred to the several compromises which had temporarily restored peace, but since the Republican party had been formed the country had been disquieted, and the evils'resulting from the agifaction of the question have culminated, and now it depends upon that party to say whether the government shall endure, and the Union be preserved. State after state has withdrawn from the Confoderacy, and these yearst scats speak with an elequence

State after state has withdrawn from the Confederacy, and these vacant seats speak with an eloquence commanding the attention of all parties.

The South never attempted to take from the North any constitutional rights in the territories, or affecting property or personal liberty. He defied the proof. He spoke of the aggressions of the North on the South, including the personal liberty bills; and of the organizations to steal staves and prevent their recapture. Southern soil, too, had been invaded, and efforts made to create servile insurrection with all its attendant terrors. Besides, Mr. Lixoons was opposed to the exclusion of negroes from the polis, and had expressed an enion that "the Union could not stand half slave and half free."

Mr. Fansawouse (Sil.) said Mr. Lincoln was not in favor of disunice.

in favor of disunion.

Mr. Clark replied it was found in the remarks he had quoted. Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the gentleman was mis-

Mr. Clark said he would incorporate the extract in his remarks; and afterwards expressed the belief Mr. CLARK said he would incorporate the extract in his remarks; and afterwards expressed the belief that the Crittenden compromise would give peace to the country, and asked why will not the Rapublican ubmit this to the people.

Mr. HOARD (N. Y.) enquired if the States did not

sgree to that proposition, would be remain in the Union.

Mr. Clark replied that he would submit it as a basis of compromise. He and Missouri were in favor of remaining in the Union so long as they could remain with honor and safety, but he would tell him, that we must have our constitutional rights on terms of equality, in all departments of the government.—We will remain with no people nor in any government as inferiors.

Mr. Hoann—Then you will assert your constitutional rights in a constitutional way.

Mr. Clark replied that he would first exhaust all constitutional means, but he would tell the Republicans that unless something was speadily done to restore peace and give the Border States guarantees of their constitutional rights, the Union cunnot be preserved, and they will go where they can find their interests better protected. He hoped, however, that they would be spared from such a necessary. Mr. Ginner dd net think it too late yet to do something by which this government can be preserved, and prace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and people on the earth. At first secession was advocated as peac ful, but now it was doing all it could to break up the government by means of violence. The successionists are not willing to give be became he repeated, and which has occurred in Lithanna. It is a parallel to the Metara case at Rome. A Jew, Burn, Micraco, had been settled for some time in a village of the Government of Koving ton the night between the 7th and 8th of Otober (Od Style) four peasants from a neighboring village, rushed into his dwelling, after breaking down the door, and attempted to carry off his etdest daughter, who was 16 years of age. The strong resistance the opposed, and her cries, which awake her parents, hade the kidnappers hose their hold. Instead of 10 years, and dragged her without difficulty to their cart. The year father endeavord to rescue his child from the robbers, but they beat him, and dashed him senseless to the ground. Nevertheless, as soon as he regained consciousness, he flew in pursuit of them, but all his inspiries were fruitless. Some days later Mennaca learned that his daughter was kept confined in the house of the priest Matarievski in the little bown of Komri. Nother the tears nor prayers of the declate father were able to soften the and heart of this cure, who refused him an interview with the child, alleging that she had shown a wish to turn Christian. Is it possible to believe that a child of burely 10 years, sincerely attached to her parents and all her family, could have had the idea of suddenly changing her religiour Mexnaca lost not ture in laying his complaint before the author time grainst this unheard of outrage. The journal whoch amount est his act does not say if reparalian which amount est his act does not say if reparalian has been awarded to the Jew, or if the guilty have been pamished. I hope justice will leave her hobbing gait in this instance, and act vigorously."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THES. Y. SUS. patches bence, still further to inflame the southern mind, and heart, and run them into madness and inconsiderate action. North Carolina and Virginia

Government would never be overthrown. His faith in the wisdom of man precluded the idea that a in the wisdom of man precluded the idea that a Union of such inestimable value, especially to that rection which threatened its de truction, whose ininterests alse ve a lathers, this Union alone could protect and preserve could be destroyed. Haviory furnishes no parallel to such political suicide. But we must deal with factsas they are investigate and act in the spirit of patiotism and wise statesmanship, looking to the future as well as to the present. He partrayed the crits of disunton to both sections, and while it would be serious to both, the North had much to hose in the future and but little to fear in the present—while the South had every thing to lose and nothing to gain by disunion. The North in the end would be so worse off, for her vast resources and snighty power would make her the masser of the continuat. Bouth had every thing to lose and nothing to gain by dismion. The North in the end wou'd be no worse off, for her vast resources and slighty power would make her the master of the contineat. The trade of the South, he said had been over estimated, and he proved by statistics that commercially and financially the North would be better off with the secession of the slave states, than it would be in the Union with them, unless their interests could harmonize. The addition of trade from Canada, and from Central America and Mexico, would more than compensate fourfold all the loss we should sustain by diminished trade with the South. He could not compromise nor give any more guarantees to slavery, let the consequences be what they might. Nothing would tend to preserve the Union so much as firmness and adherance to principle on the part of the North. The North stood where the great men of the South had always stood on the question of slavery, until a very receat period. That because the South had changed was no reason why the North should shandon its deep-noted convictions. The North had been against a forgiving, while the South had been against a forgiving, while the South had no power and no desire to interfere with slavery in the states, but they would be degenerate some of most worth sires if they consented to the extention of slavery in the Territories.

The South, he said, had had possession of the

sons of most worthy sires if they consented to the extention of slavery in the Territories.

The South, he said, had had possession of the national Government for more than half a century, and her sons had monopoliced a large share of the offices and emoluments, and received the lion's share of appropriations. He said the North had paid for many years more than three-fourth of the revenue, and most of it had been spent for the benefit of the South. He said the South, in its arbitrary exercise of power, and its propagandism, had a parallel in the reign of Jaws II., who was a propagandist of the Roman Catholic religion, and to serve that interest he abused his power and violated the constitution, and was driven into exile as a reward for his tyramy. So it was with the Slave Power—it had been driven into exile, he trusted as returnless as that of Jams II. He vindicated Massachusetts, and said she would be true to all her constitutional obligations. Her fidelity to the Union was but the record of her history. He vindicated her flovernor, and said that Massachusetts had had twenty-one Govenors since 1780—all of them able and distinguished—most of them eminent, and some of them illustrious, and in everything that constituted true greatness of mind and character, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson, not one among them all was superior to Jonn A. Anderson people; and If they were true to their conviction, hey had a future most hopeful, a mission most im-ortant, and a destiny most glorious.

Mr. Pavon (Va.) obtained the floor. Adjourned.

Endomement of United States Treasury Notes by Mamachusetts. Boston, Jan. 27 .- In the Senate on Saturday, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill, authorizing the endorsement by the state of National Treasury notes to the fanount of the surpius revenue deposited with her in 1836 and 1837. The order was passed by a large majority.

The Louisiana Couvention.

A Secession Ordinance Passed.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 25 .- The day has been partially consumed in speeches from the South Car-olina and Alabama Commissioners. Efforts were made for co-operation, and at last the convention adnitting the act to the people, the vote on the seces sion bill till twelve o'clock tomorrow.

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 26.—At ten minutes past !

clock, today, the following was declared to be the vote of the State Convention on the ordinance declar ing the immediate secession of Louisiana from the Union:-Yeas 112; nays 17.

The State Convention has adjourned to reassemble

again in New Orleans. The following is the ordinance as reported by the

The following is the ordinance as reported by the Convention Committee:
An ordinance to dissolve the union between the state of Louisiana and the other states united with her, under the compact emittled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the state of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance passed by this state on the 22d of November, 1907, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the amendments of said Constitution, were adopted, and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union be, and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated, and the union now subsisting between Louisiana and the other states, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

We further declare and ordain that the state of Louisiana hereby resumes the rights and powers

Louisiana hereby resumes the rights and powers heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America, and its citizens absolved from alegiance to the said government, and she is in full cossession of all the rights and sovereignty that ap possession of a 't ne right and sovereignly that ap-pertain to a free and independent state.

We further declare and ordain that all rights ac-quired and vected under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or other law of this state, not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as though this ordinance had not passed.

New Orleans, Jan. 26 .- The passage of the Secon sion Ordinance by the Convention, is hailed with the reatest loy here. The Pelican flag is displayed evrywhere throughout the city, and salutes are being ired in honor of the event.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 26.—Salutes are being fired

here for the independence of Louisiana. Great enthusiasm prevalls.

Important Assignment. St. Louis, Jan. 27 .- A special dispatch from independence, to the Republican, says, for the week ast Messrs, WAPDELL, MAJORS, JONES and others representatives of their different firms, have been ere making an adjustment of their affairs, which as resulted in the assignment to Messrs, Fixts. Ewing, Street and Allen, St. Louis, for the purpose of securing home creditors and endorsers, assets available and otherwise amount to \$1,500,000; liabil-

ties unknown. Mr. Majons has given up even his bousehold furniture.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26 .- The Legislature agreed today on a flag for South Carolina. The ground is to be blue with a white oval in the centre and a golden palmetto thereon. There is also to be white inner crescent in the upper flag staff corner. The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to Florida, in case of threatened invasion of that state. The number of

men is unlimited (1) The steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island beach vesterday while going out. The wea ther has been tempestuous for a week past.

Alabama. Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 26 .- The Alabama State Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 26 .- The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature relative to the action of New York in tendering men and money t the President to coerce the secoding states, came be fore the House yesterday and were referred to the committee on federal relations.

The same resolutions were made the special order

or today in the Senate. The Democratic caucus last night adopted resoluions similar to those of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Advices from different parts of the state indicate union feeling, and that the convention will be filled with conservative men.

New Orleans, Jan. 26 .- The returns thus far eceived from Texas, indicate an overwhelming maority for immediate secession.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 26.—The House today susted the Senate bill to relieve banks from the pen-The remainder of the legislative proceedings are

North Carolina. Roleigh, N. C., Jon. 26 .- The House has passed the resolution directing Commissioners to be scot to Washington and Virginia. The same reso

ution will also pass the Senate.

From Washington. Washington, Jan. 26 .- Fifty artillerymen from New York, arrived this morning, and immediately left for Fort Washington to relieve the marines ther

temporarily on duty. It is not true that Mr. King, the first Assistant Postmaster-General refused to ho'd any communica-tion with Ex Senator Yulee. He simply declined to show him the papers he asked to see, relative to the abolition of the Postoffice and mails to Pensacola The interview was respectful on both sides. Jan 27 .- The President will probably, tomorrow

rousmit to Congress the Peace resolutions of Vir ginia in connection with ex-President TTLER's visit and commend them to favorable consideration. It is ascertained from a reliable source that th covernment has no information leading to the belief that England will recognize the Southern Confed-

From Albany.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCR. TIC STATE

Albany, Jan. 26 .- The election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention took place today. Among the delegates elected, are-Judge PAR-KER, Hon. ELI PERRY, EX-Mayor THATCHER, J B. PLUMB, of the Bank of the Interior : Mosne PATTEN, Hon. LIMAN TERMAINE, Ex-Attorney General: Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. S. John sen, Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals ; Hon. STE PHEN CLARK, Ex-State Treasurer ; A. D. LANSING.

and John Tract, Esqrs.

Ostego, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Hon. Wm. Durr, wh worte a letter strongly advocating coercion towards southern and northern rebe's against the Union was today elected a delegate to the Democratic state con vention for the First Assembly District.

Rentucky Legislature.

Louisville, Jan. 27 .- The Kentucky Legislatur yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia esciutions, so construed as to require the Federal Government to protect slavery in all the Territorie now held or hereafter to be acquired south of 36 30, and to guarantee the right of transit of slaves through free states.

The Legislature also yesterday appointed the follow ing Commissioners, to meet the Commissioners of Virginia at Washington, on February 4th :- Jas. B. CLAY : JOSHUA P. BEIL : GOVERNOR MOORHEAD : WM O. BUTLER ; JAS. GUTHER and CHARLES A. WYOK Union Meeting at Portland Me-

Portland, Me. Jan. 26 .- An immense Union Mass Meeting was held at the City Hall here this evening .- ETHER SHEPLEY, Ex-Chief Justice presided. The meeting was addressed by speakers of all par ties. Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously "That the destruction of the Union was the greate calamity that could befal the nation—that we are indebted to it for our prosperity;—that it, is the duty of each State to avoid all just cause of complaint, respecting the affairs of other states not coming within the jurisdiction of the United States :- that we desire to perform faithfully al the obligations imposed upon us by the stitution and laws of the country, and expect others o do the same ; that no state has a right to secode that forcible opposition to constitutional laws is criminal, and must meet our disapprobation and resistance ; that it is the duty of the Government to cause the forts and other public property to be prosected, the revenue laws enforced, and the state should be ready to aid the Government ; that it is our duty and purpose to cultivate a friendly spirit towards all our countrymen; that we will sender every suitable measure of conciliation to meet the present difficulties, and give the most favorable

consideration to every favorable proposition from any section of our country, and that it is expedient to repeal the Personal Liberty bills." There was great outhusiasm, and all parties were represented in the meeting.

Fuiou Worldingmen's Meeting in Philadelphia Philadelphia, Jan. 26.-The mass meeting workingmen in Independence Hall Square tonight i

The employees of all the large manufacturing es ents in the country marched to the place neeting bearing torches, banners and lanterns, and ccompanied by bands of music,

The mottoes inscribed on the bansers are most! suggestive of measures of peace and conciliation for the nation's difficulties, and expressive of approbation of the CEPTENDEN compromise. ISAAC N. VAN HOUGHTON, of the Pennsylvania rail

oad car works, presided.

A series of resolutions were passed lamenting the present national troubles which have been inaugura-ted and hastened by political demagogues, recom mending the repeal by the state Legislature of all obnoxious laws; recommending Congress to pas the CRITTENDEN compromise or some other measure like it and submit it to the people, and that in case the present Congress shall find itself unable to agree upon any such terms of compromise, then, that the members of Congress resign their seats that they may be filled with competent representatives of the popular will.

tween the forces of the general government and the seceding states, as such a calamity will strike a death blow to all kopes of settlement, but pledge the work-ingmen to sustain the federal government in the naintainance of its powers.

The resolutions also provide for the appointment

of delegates to the national convention of working men which is to meet at Philadelphia on the 224 of February, and invites the committee of thirty-three

Revolutionary Musket Presentation Boston, Jan. 26 .- The presentation of th revolutionary musket bequeathed by the late Turo DORE PARKER to the Commonwealth took place today at the State House. The members of both House were in attendance, and also a large number of citiz ens. The musket, with its accoutrements, is an old king's arm, and was taken by the late Captain PARKER from a wounded British soldie during the retreat of the British force from Con-

other revolutionary relies. The Marion at Charleston Charleston, Jan. 26 .- The U. S. mail steam ship Marion arrived here from New York, at clock, this (Saturday) morning.

cord and Lexington. Governor ANDREW, in an in

pressive and elequent speech presented the weapon

which will be placed in the state chamber with the

General Telegraph News.

Loss of the Steamer Melrose. Evansville, Ind., Jan. 26,-The steamer Me rose, bound from Cincinnati, sunk near Unionstown, Ky., vesterday. The loss on the host is \$15.00 and on cargo \$40,000; mostly insured.

Fire-Four Children Burned to Death. Chicago, Jan. 26 .- A fire at Manomonee, Wil consin, destroyed the house of WM. Castigan, Postmaster of that village. Four of his children, aged from four to ten years, perished in the flames.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Sennte.

Albany, Jan. 26 .- The Senate met at elever 'clock.

The bill making an appropriation to redeem the state stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Rail-road, was moved forward to be reported complete. Resolutions were adopted, offering the sympathy of the Senate to Mr. BELL, in the loss of a son by

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. Assembly.

Assembly.

Mr. Camp offered the following:
Whereas, It is known that the President elect will leave Springfie'd in a few days; and, whereas, his journey to the capital should be marked by such manifestations of popular respect which are due as well to him, as to the high office he is about to assume; and, whereas, the loyal people of the state of New York will condially welcome him at every point and assure him of their devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the country, therefore,
Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested respectfully to invite Mr. Lincoln to pass through this state on his way to the Federal Capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people. Adopted unanimously.

sitalities of the authorness are unanimously.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon F. A. Conklina and Hon, John J. Reilley.

The concurrent resolution of the Sensite referring to the message of the Governor and the Virgini resolutions to select a Joint Committee of three from the House, was adopted.

resources to select a Joint Committee of three fron the Senate, and five from the House, was adopted. The House considered in committee of the Whol-the bill to provide for the better enrollment and dis-cipline of the militia of the state and reported pro-BULLS REPORTED PAYORABLY.

rize charitable and benevolent societies to To amend the act to authorize the formation of

By Mr. Hurcuins-To incorporate the Lost and found Association.

By Mr. L. C. Andrews—To amend the act for wlening and improving Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. By Mr. Birdsall.—To incorporate the Passenger By Mr. Budsant.—To incorporate the Passenger and Bargage Line Company.

By Mr. BENERGET.—To authorize the incorporation of skating ponds and skating grounds.

By Mr. Fisher.—To authorize the Supervisors of New York and Kings County, each, to appoint two Ferry Commissioners at their first meeting after the 1st of May; the Commissioners to have power to grant licenses for the ferries between New York and Brooklyn, and sell the same at public auction, after public neitice is given, for terms not longer than ten years, and the said Commissioners to have full supervision and control over the management of said ferries.

A long discussion ensued on the reference of the when it was referred to the Committee on Com-nerce and Navigation.

By Mr. Young - A bill in relation to the execution By Mr. You've A bill in relation to the execution of processes against insolvents. The bill is much the same as that passed last year, but is drawn up so as to remove the Governor's objections to that bill, by exempting from its operation trustees, guardians, agents, and all in judiciary relations. Referred to a select committee of five.

By Mr. Fullerron—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to property liable to taxation by exempting widows and unmarried females from taxation on personal property to the amount of \$2,000.

Bills in the Assembly.

The following are now pending in the Atsem-Mr. Provoer's bill to amend the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Consolidation set, limits the few for the last and Januaica Comolidation act, limits the fare to that now charged by the Brooklyn City Railro ad, and pro-hibits the laying of a track on Lafayette, Bedford, or Vates avenues.

ates avenues.

Mr. Sherwood's Staten Island Ferry bill, limits the Mr. Sherwood's Staten I sland Ferry bill, limits the fare for ferringe to three cents for each passenger, and for property two thirds the amount now charged for transportation, and provided with life-boats.

Mr. Hutchins' bill, to incorporate the Loans's Bank in New York, is a revival of the People's Loan and Relief Society act. The corporators are Gronge W. McLean, Symmon A Bunor, Abram S. Vosudrah, Luther Reported, Gardener William, William I. W. McLean, Seymour A Bunce, Arram S. Vosderreit, Luther Redding, Garder William, William J. William J. William J. William J. William J. William J. Barren, and Lorin Ingresoll. The capital is to be \$500,000—the company to go into operation when \$40,000 is raised. It is a pawabroking business, to charge one and a half percent per month, and to loan money in any description of property.

Mr. Beneric's bill, to prohibit the use of camphene, makes it a missiemeanor to sell any camphene or explosive fluid for use in a private family, hotel or boarding-house, or to use the same. If an accident occurs, all parties who have violated the law are responsible in damages, by the act of violation, to the injured party, or to the representatives of the person killed.

Washington Items

The House committee on military affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter. It appropriates \$1,150 to idemnify them for losses of musical instruments, clothing, and furniture in their precipitate leaving Fort Moultrie, and such

ine former post.
It is said the Grand Jury have presented Gonano Battay for larceny of the Indian trust bonds, Russum as accessory, and these parties, together with ex-Secretary FLOYD, of conspiring to defraud the gov-

Pifty members of the House have already adopted Mentgomery's plan, and have signed the proposition that all members of the present House shall resign

their seats, a new House to be elected, fresh from the

people, for the unexpired term, which closes on the 4th of March. The legislature met at Sacramento on the 7th. On the 8th, Don Pablo DE LA GRANA, a native of Cal

On the 8th, Don Panio de La Grana, a native of California, of fine attainments, was chosen President of the Senate, and a Lieutenant Governor. He is a Douglas Democrat, and was elected without a caucus nomination, receiving material Republican support, the entire BRECKINERDOR vote, and but four votes from the Douglas senators. The election indicates the disorganization of the Douglas party, and a disposition of allowing all parties to form advantageous coalitions with opponents. It will probably lead to combinations contrary to partisan usage on the secatorial question. The Assembly has not yet organized. A desperate struggle over the election of a speaker is progressing. John Convinue, a Bronauck-Douglas Democrat, is the leading caudidate, laving received the esucus nomination of that wing, but received no Republican or Brenzingsmon support, and seems destined to defeat, alchough the continue several days.

Gen. Dervin and J. N. A. McDouglass, are required as the leading caudidates for the United States Senate. The impression among conservative man is

that neither will be elected, as the nomination of either in the Downlas caucus would not insure his election, without considerable outside support.

Texas. We have Galveston papers to the 15th. The elections for the Convention exhibit an immense najority in favor of secession.

The Civilian says:

Mr. James H. Perry, the job printer in the Civilian office, who was shot by Mr. Hoag, a printer in the News office, ten days since, died yesterday. Although strong hopes had been entertained of his recovery, a post-mortem examination showed that his internal injuries were such as a preschule the receivalities of his recovery. such as to preclude the possibility of his recov-ery. He had been sitting in a chair and con-versing a few minutes before he died. Hoad is versing a few minutes before he died. Hoad is still in prison.

The State Gazette, the organ of the party in

The State Gazette, the organ of the party in favor of immediate secession at the capital of Texas, and a paper which has had more influence in behalf of the measure than any other in Texas, takes ground in favor of submitting the action of the Convention to the people, and declares that "the secession of Texas will not subvert the present State Government." The Gazette quotes and asks particular attention to the declaration in the call for the assembling of that body: "That the action of said Convention be submitted to the people, for ratification or rejection, at the ballot-box, at the earliest practicable time after its adjournment." able time after its adjournment.

THOSE FORCED LOANS .- The Boston Journal learns that a business firm in that city has re cently received \$2,000 worth of merchandise from a trader in Charleston, who writes that he was actually obliged to remove it surreptitious He had been assessed \$1,000 for the support of the military, and fearing other like impositions he had determined to pay his indebtedness with his goods and transfer what he could to a state where property was respected.

CITY NEWS.

The Shipment of Arms South.

DETENTION OF THE NASHVILLE,-Rumor f an attack on Fort Sumter circulated freely Satur day afternoon. It was stated in some places, that " gentleman up town" had received a telegram, stating that the Charlestonians had made a hostile demonstra tion, and that Major Anderson had quietly surren dered the fortress. Of course, the myetical " man

up tewn" could not be found. It was also rumored that the steamship Nashville, which was advertised to depart at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from Pier No. 4, for Charleston and Savan nah, had on freight a large number of muskets, and would take many more previous to her hour of sailing. The police authorities deemed this rumor orth their attention, and Captain SILVEY, of the First Precinct, sent a squad of men to the pier with orders to seize any contraband goods that might be offered for transportation. The officers re-mained on the pier until quite late at night, closely crutimizing every package that appeared likely t contain arms, but for some reason the sailing of the steamship was delayed. Profound mystery veiled verything at the pier, and the large throng gathered professed dense and hopeless ignorance. But the imression seemed to prevail that the steamer would dip her hawser about midnight, and be intercepted by a schooner in the lower Bay, whence she would take on board more arms, which, it was said, were to be supplied by the Adams Express.

A rumor reached the First Ward station house to the effect that a schooner was loading with muskets at the foot of Wall street; and Sergeant SNODGRAS went to make an investigation. He saw boxes that might have contained firearms, but upon opening them he found metallic coffins.

Captain Perry, of the Fifth Ward, visited pier No 36, whence the Augusta was to sail for Savannah, but earned that her agents had refused to take munitions of war. The policemen waited to see her safely to muskets offered as freight, and the ship sailed at her usual hour.

LATER —At midnight on Saturday all was quiet in

the neighborhood of pier No. 4. Policemen, both in

miform and in citizens' dress, were stationed on the beat which includes that pier, and there was no in dication that the Nashville would depart during the night. The R. K. Cuyler arrived during the evening, and was moored at pier No. 12, and as suspicion existed that some attempt would be made to thip arms by her, policemen were stationed at that pier. A new steamship, destined for Wilmington, V. C., was coaling in her dock; but otherwise quie reigned in the vicinity of pier No. 12. J. S. RARRY'S EIGHTH LECTURE ON THE

TREATMENT OF VICE US HORSTS. - After an interval of a week's exhibition in Brooklyn, Mr. Rangy gave another at Niblo's Carden on Saturday afternoon last, before a crowded andience. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Ragey pre scated Cruiser, as usual, and illustrated his points. The second horse was an unbroken colt, dark grey, never saddled or ridden. It had only been subdued

to the halter. It had never been shod or its feet han-

dled in any way. The horse-tamer, however, soon proved its master. The straps were fastened, and the colt, though fractious as colts generally are, soon submitted. The colt showed an unusual determination, but at last it yielded, and was saddled and ridden as quietly as a well broken saddle horse. The next subject was a large sorrel mare from th Third Avenue Railroad Company, a very vicious kicker, with her hind legs bulky with habitual bruising. But the application of the inevitable straps brought her to submission, although she kicked violently for some time, whenever touched. At last

she allowed all her legs to be handled in the mos docile manner.

The last horse was a powerful dark grey, with which the celebrated tamer had more trouble than on any previous occasion. Mr. Rager took occasion to say that this would be his last exhibition in this city, with the exception of one other at the Academy of Music, on next Saturday afternoon, for the benefit

of Widows and Orphans.

The horse was not vicious, but of great size and power, overflowing with spirit and perfectly wild with excitement in presence of the lights and the throng. The struggle for the control of the first fore-leg was terrific, and lasted fifty-five minutes, before the strap was finally secured. The horse absolutely refused the strap, plunging and breaking away with uncontrollable fury, whenever it touched him. A variety of expedients were tried. without success, to obtain control of the indispensable fore leg. Mr. RARRY and his assistant, (a plucky and athletic young man) were each once thrown sprawling half-way across the stage, and twice the herse broke loose, snapping off straps, reins and even the bridle, like threads, and raving wildly about the stage, to the great terror of the ladies in the parquette, immediately below him. The contest, the sudience, seemed long doubtful, but the indomitable courage, coolness and patience of the great horse-tamer, together with his singular activity and endurance, were displayed in the most admirable light, and finally gave him the victory. The horse long before this was pouring with sweat, and considerably exhausted, but he maintained a violent contest on three legs, and even on his knees, and after being prostrated. In an hour and a hall from his entrance on the stage, he was controlled and ridden by his master, as submissive as any of his predecessors. Mr. RARRY attributed the difficulty wholly to having attempted to apply the strap to promptly in the first place, without first petiently sciliating the animal's violent prejudice against i

TRIAL TRIP.-The new iron screw steamship North Carolina, Capt, Powell, of the New York an Wilmington (N. C.) line, went down the bay Satur day morning on a trial trip, and returned about noon. Her engine worked with entire satisfaction, the vessel making about 11 knots per hour. She has secommodations for 20 cabin passengers. She sailed n the afternoon for Wilmington. The following are her dimensions : Length, 175

and is 650 tons burden, has a direct acting condensing engine, built by Mr. Joun Barno. Her cylinder is 42 inches diameter, and 42 inch stroke. Prison Association .- At a meeting on Wed-

needay last, the following gentlemen were unani-mously elected as officers and Board of Directors for the ensuing year : President Cyrus Curtiss. Vice Presidents Jan H. Titus, R. N. Havens, Israel Russell, George Hall. Corresponding Secretary John Stanton Gould Treasurer_William C. Gilman, Jr., No. 18 Merchants' Exchange. Recording Servicing—James C. Holden. Chairman of Executive Committee—John H. Griscom, M. D. Finance Committee—Wm. C.

Gilman, John A. Bryan, Clasyton Newbold. Abraham Beal, General Agent, No. 15 Centre etreet. The Tressurer acknowledged the receipt of donation since the 26th day of Dec. last, amounting to

The disbursements have been unusually large the

just few weeks, the regult of the pagic, and the com-

tions within the last ten years, and who have reformed, are now out of employment, and subject to great suffering. The Association is now relieving

The Agent of Discharged Convicts and Detention committees submitted his report, which showed the following to have been their last month's opera-

mendation.

Discharged convicts aided with means to leave the city and reach their friends, or employment.
Discharged convicts furnished with clothing,

ustained by voluntary contributions alone. It is doing great good, with small means, in alleviating the distress and suffering of many worthy families. Donations are solicited, and will be thankfully ac knowledged by WM. C. GILMAN, Jr., Esq., Treasu rer, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, or at their office by the General Agent, ABRAHAM BRAL, No. 15 Centre

THE Sound steamers that were detained on Saturday evening in consequence of the snow storm, all proceeded through when it subsided.

CAUTION TO PERSONS TRAVELLING ON FERRY BOATS.—Persons crossing the ferries during ties season of ice ought not to occurpy the seats adjoining the bulkheads of the wheelhouses, as there is some danger when the river is filled with ice. A day or wo ago, one of the boats of the South Ferry had the iron rim that attached the arms of the wheel broken, and upon the revolving of the wheel, the rim was forced completely through the joiner work into the J cabin, cutting the seat in two. Luckily no person

was on it at the time. LATEST COUNTERPEITS .- Threes on the Bank of Berkshire, Mass., fives on the Rivington Bink, Mass., and threes on the Hartford Bank, Conn. These bills are circulating extensively. Counterfeit threes on the Market Bank, New York city, are also

n circulation. UNION VOLUNTEERS. - A meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment Union Volunteers ras convened at the new regimental headquarters, No. 18 Fourth avenue, opposite the Seventh Regiment armory, on Saturday evening last. Nine companies of the ten are already formed, five of them numbering over fifty men each. They will all, how-ever, be filled up to the standard of eighty-five men each. On and after Monday the 28th, there will be daily detailed one officer to receive applications for enrolment and impart general information: The offi-cers wish it to be distinctly understood that the organization is not to serve party or political purposes, It is simply what its title indicates, and will only contain a body of men ready and willing to respond to the call of the federal government in defending the union of the states against foreign or internal

For City News, see Third Pazze

NEW SUN OFFICE!

We have recently opened a new Publication Office for the Sun (designed as its ultimate and pernanent centre) at No. 222 Broadway, under the American Museum ;-a point which has been justly termed "the eye of New York"-being at the june tion of its two grand thoroughfares, and of every Railroad and Omnibus Line in the city, with but a few minor exceptions. To reach the new Sun Office a erefore, from any part of the city or its environs. t is only necessary to hall the nearest stage or our, and be set down at the door. It is evident that there

is only one such place of business in New York. The old stand of the Sun, corner of Fulton and Nassau, will of course not be given up, at least for some time to come. Business will therefore continue An advantageous proposal, however (for any other

purpose than a daily paper) for the lease of most of; the valuable premises on the old corner, would not be disregarded even now. A VALUABLE DESK 200M - probably the most

raluable in the City, for many purposes-can be afforded to a satisfactory occupant, in our Broadway Office. THE WEAK AND DEBILITATED SHOULD NOT

neglect reading the advertisement of Dr. Anderson headed "To the Sick and Afflicted," on the fourth page The COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR KANSAS are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated, but have been confined by recent reliable account it is believed that over thirty thousand people will not be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent those evils is the power to those whom Providence has bisseed, and is demanded by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferest are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before foltwant, and the cause of their sufferings could not have been forresen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their sufferings could not have been forresen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their sufferings could not have been forresen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their countries and the Committee have still the actual of the suffering continue, and relief must continue also relief and the form the been published, the Committee again arraw upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two secondished. The Committee again arraw upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving two friends of suffering humanity to aid them

A MEDICAL NOVELTY.

PIERCY'S PATENT PILE PIPE AND PILE OUTP.
MENT for the PILES, and other like diseases. Sold by
all druggists, and at 102 Fulton st. New York.

One of the difficulties over some by this instrument, is
the application of the remedy to the diseased parts. This
invention has met the most unqualified approbation of
phydicians and sursons, to whom it has been submailted.

There are many, too, who have experienced its benefits,
who speak of it in highest praise. Some of these had
expended hundreds of dollars, with no relief. Address
H. R. PIERCY, General Agency, 102 Pulton st, M. Y.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.-CALL FRIDAY EVENING MR. ALPHRUS LEWIS, SEX-

on of the Bedford avenue Baptist Church, was the for-tunate recipient of a very handsome sliver watch as a citf. accompanying a Hyma Book, for which he pade \$1 50, at the Metropolitan Gift Book store, 396 Fulton WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING?— Have his head examined. Fowless & Walls can be, you what trade or business he will be most successful in ball at 306 Broadway, and it will save you much irough

THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION NOW AND FOREVER, BELOW COST.
KELLOGG, 281 Gantal of POLITICAL. Great Mam Meeting of the People-WE MUST HAVE PRACE AND NATIONAL

WE MUST HAVE PEACE AND NATIONAL

CONCESSION AND COMPROMISE.

THE UNION MUST BE BAVED!

The People of the city of New York are requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY SEALINST, at 7% o'clock, to daliberate upon OUR NATIONAL CRISIS. The following distinguished speakers with the present and address the meeting:

Hon. James T. Brady,

John Cochrane,

Hiram Walbridge,
Com. R. F. Stockton,
Hon. Win. Levine,
and others known to be devoted to our UNION and to PEACE, and who endorse the sentiments contained the 'call." The undesigned, believing that the fearful war, render it imperative that the voice of New Yests should now be heard in favor of each measures as apposited to PREMERY FRACE AND PERPETUATE THIS UNION, hereby call upon their failow-citizens to assemble in set; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; assemble in EEFING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MASS MEEFING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on Monday evening, January 88th inst, at half passever o'clock, to consider such questions and the manuscrett of the Court of the

HIONATTHE CONSTITUTION AND HIGH PARK AND HIG